

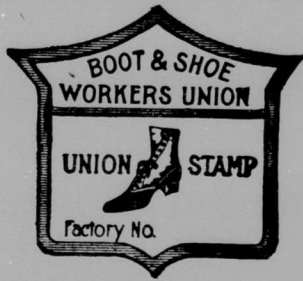
LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—February 26, 1915.

NEW TEMPLE OPENING.
BILLS FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.
ECONOMIC INFLUENCE.
THE STATES AND THEIR STREETS.
CONVICT GOODS.

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AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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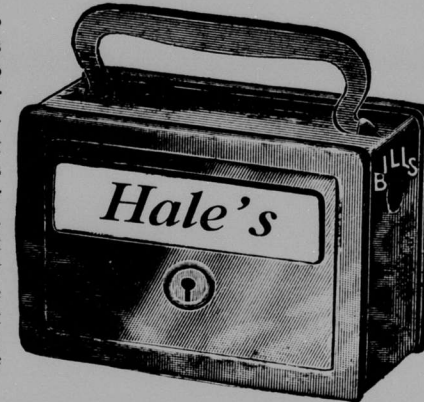
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New Temple Opening

The splendid new home of the Labor Council at Sixteenth and Capp streets will be thrown open for public inspection tomorrow evening and all those desirous of visiting the building will be welcomed at that time.

The building is a three-story and basement steel frame structure, and is entered from Sixteenth street through a spacious vestibule and lobby, from which access is gained to every part of the interior. In the basement is located the jinks hall, about 40x65 feet. There is also located in the basement a buffet, small

The second and third floors contain seven lodge halls. They have necessary ante rooms and cloak rooms furnished for the use of labor unions and fraternal organizations. On the second floor there is a large lodge hall, which can also be used as a dance hall and for small socials.

There are twenty-four offices on these floors, with all modern conveniences. Elevators running from the basement to the third floor are centrally located. The interior of the building has been handsomely furnished and of a design appropriate to



Labor Council's New Home

jinks hall and check rooms. These rooms are light and airy and appropriately decorated and furnished.

On the first floor is located the main auditorium, 60x72 feet; also a large assembly hall, containing cigar stand, billiard and pool tables and reading rooms. Every precaution is taken for the safety of the auditorium. On the south side of the auditorium is the ladies' parlor, completely and handsomely furnished. Cloakrooms of ample dimensions are conveniently located on the mezzanine floor.

the dignity of the organization. The building is the finest of its kind on the Pacific Coast. The investment will represent about \$150,000. Matthew O'Brien was the architect.

The opening of the new Labor Temple will add new life to Sixteenth street, as it will bring thousands of men and women daily into the district who formerly gathered in their headquarters and meetings elsewhere in the city.

To those unable to visit the building on Saturday night next a cordial invitation is extended to make a tour of inspection at some other time.

BILLS FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

The State Board of Education has prepared two bills, Senate Bill Nos. 236 and 237, to provide for a system of vocational education under State aid. The law and legislative committee held a public hearing on said bills at the city hall Thursday evening, February 19th. From a practical standpoint the discussion of these bills brought out many new and valuable points in regard to the immediate workings of the proposed system. To minimize some of the difficulties thus foreseen, the committee framed several amendments to the bills, which amendments will be discussed in connection with the entire subject of vocational education at the meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council, to be held in the new Labor Temple on March 5th. Dr. E. R. Snyder, of the State Board of Education, has been invited to be present on that occasion and explain the purpose of this legislation.

The following is a brief synopsis of the two bills:

Senate Bill No. 236, introduced by Senator Strobridge, provides for the establishment and maintenance of vocational courses and schools by local boards of education for the purpose of encouraging agricultural, industrial, commercial and all other practical subjects, and providing State aid therefor.

A local board of education is authorized to establish vocational courses, classes or schools for any grade of the public schools above and including the seventh grade. All non-professional money producing occupations are to be deemed vocations. Classes and schools may be regular full-time day, part time day, and evening vocational classes or schools. The necessary teaching force is to be employed by the school authorities, who shall prescribe the courses, length of sessions and other regulations governing the said vocational education. Children under seventeen and regularly employed may be required to attend a vocational class or school four hours per week. And children under seventeen but unemployed may be required to attend a full time day vocational course. Such course may be given on Saturdays as well as on other days.

The State Board of Education will superintend the instruction and general workings of the system. The State aid will be apportioned to each school district in proportion to the time of teachers employed in giving vocational instruction.

Generally speaking the State aid will amount to 40 cents per hour, devoted to instruction by each teacher, or about one-third of the cost of the teacher's salary. Local advisory boards, consisting of an equal number of employers and employees, are to be appointed by the various school districts. The teaching may be done directly in the shops or places of employment, wherefore these local advisory boards are provided to regulate and advise as to the proper handling of such problems as may arise from such practical instruction.

Senate Bill No. 237 provides for the establishment and maintenance of classes for the training of vocational teachers and providing for State aid therefor.

As vocational education is entirely new and there is no teaching force in existence to teach vocational students, it will be necessary to provide for schools and courses for the preparation of vocational teachers. The qualifications and entrance requirements, as well as the nature and scope of studies of persons preparing to become vocational teachers, are to be governed and prescribed by the State Board of Education.

The discussion so far had on these bills has shown that there are two important points to be watched if these bills are to become laws. First, the interests of the pupils must be safeguarded so that the education received will be of real

benefit and useful. Second, the interests of wage earners generally must be safeguarded so that vocational students may not be exploited and their productive power used to compete with those already employed in the different vocations. In order to guard these two principal points the law and legislative committee has proposed the following amendments to the said bills:

Amendments to Senate Bill No. 236.

Amendment No. 1—To insure practical and efficient teachers, it is proposed that each aspirant for teacher shall pass a test as to practical experience in the vocation he is to teach. To that end committee recommends that a proviso be added to section 1 of the bill making the last clause of said section to read as follows:

"Said school authorities, when they have established a system of vocational education under the provisions of this act, are hereby authorized to employ principals of vocational schools, supervisors and teachers of vocational schools, departments, or classes, and vocational guidance experts; provided, however, that no person shall be employed as teacher in any skilled occupation unless he shall have passed the period of apprenticeship in said occupation and shall have had practical experience as a journeyman therein."

Amendment No. 2—In order to insure that the system of vocational education shall not be used for purposes of individual profit and to the detriment of mechanics working in the several skilled trades, the committee recommends that a new section be added at the end of the bill, to read as follows:

"Section 12. Whenever students receiving instruction pursuant to this act are performing practical work for the benefit of a manufacturer, employer, or other person or establishment, and the products or results of such work enter into competition with the products or result of work of journeymen mechanics employed or displaced in the industry affected, there shall be established by the board of education or school authorities having charge of such vocational students, a board of appraisement consisting of three manufacturers or employers and three journeymen mechanics in said industry, which board of appraisement shall determine the difference in cost of production or work of journeymen mechanics and of such vocational students or apprentices, and the amount of the difference thus determined shall be paid by the manufacturer, employer or other person or establishment benefited, into the State vocational education fund, to be used and expended as hereinbefore provided for the purposes of said fund."

Amendment No. 3—To insure protection to journeymen mechanics in any industry during strikes, lockouts or other controversies concerning wages, hours or conditions of labor, committee proposes a new section to read as follows:

"Section 13. No student or apprentice receiving instruction pursuant to this act shall be required or permitted to perform practical work for any manufacturer, employer or other person or establishment in the event of a strike, lockout, or other labor trouble involving the mechanics and employees of such manufacturer, employer, or other person or establishment. Any student or apprentice violating this section shall be immediately suspended from all benefits and rights under this act, and may, upon notice and after a hearing, be permanently suspended from all rights and privileges hereunder by the local board of education or school authorities, subject to an appeal to the State board of education. Unless for good cause shown, no such permanent suspension shall ever be revoked, either by the local school authorities or the State board of education."

Amendment to Senate Bill No. 237.

Amendment No. 1—To insure competency and

practical teaching, both practical and theoretical, committee recommends that no student be admitted to a vocational training school or course unless in addition to his term as apprentice he shall have had practical experience as a journeyman in the occupation in which he is to become teacher, and also that vocational teachers shall have passed the ordinary requirements for a teacher's certificate. To that end, the proviso in section 3 of the bill should be amended to read as follows:

"Provided, that no student shall be admitted into any such course unless he has passed the period of apprenticeship and has had practical experience as journeyman in the skilled occupation for which the course prepares teachers; and, provided, further, that no certificate entitling the holder to teach a vocational course shall be issued unless such holder in addition thereto holds a teacher's certificate valid in California."

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ECONOMIC INFLUENCE.

By Charles P. Hardeman.

The influence of economic conditions is most powerful and far-reaching. Some of the most important events of history owe their origin to the determined efforts which multitudes have made in order to better their conditions of living. Nations have exercised their greatest ingenuity, and have even resorted to arms to acquire and gain a permanent foothold on fertile and productive lands. When the population of a country increases, and when expansion is necessary for the enjoyment of a comfortable existence, a pretext for war is generally found. The recent struggle in the Far East between Japan and Russia was the outcome of a determination on the part of each country to expand. The countless hordes of ferocious barbarians who invaded the Roman Empire during the last years of its decline were simply a race of men dissatisfied with, and restless in, their old habitations, and bent on roaming about in search of lands of fecundity and exuberance.

Our own Civil War was in reality the outcome of economic conditions. The South clung to her right of owning slaves with such constancy and pertinacity only because slavery was a most important factor in the work of cheaply producing all those riches which her land was wont to yield.

It is likewise owing to economic influences that new territories are inhabited and that new states are built up. When gold was discovered in California, large numbers from all parts of the country, and from all parts of Europe, who were determined to take advantage of an opportunity of becoming wealthy, migrated, year after year, to this section of the world, and thus formed our present State.

Economic influence does not merely extend to historical events. Some gems of our literature, and some of our scientific discoveries are the outcome of economic factors. Edgar Allen Poe, who is considered one of the greatest literary geniuses which this country has ever produced, used his pen out of sheer necessity, and consequently made valuable contributions to the world of literature. With him it was a question of writing or starving. The same can be said of Oliver Goldsmith. He had to exercise his superior mental faculties in order to eke out an existence.

A restless striving for a livelihood has had its influence also on various inventions and discoveries. The superb improvements of our railways, and of our steamships, and of other means of transportation, are due almost entirely to economic influences. Thousands of men are daily putting their intellects to the greatest test in order to make some little discovery or to invent some little comforts which will insure them a means of sustenance.

No one can deny the powerful and persuasive influence which economic conditions exert, yet it is absurd to maintain that this influence has determined every human act and every historical event.

There is an organization in existence today which teaches that all acts, all crimes, all good works, all historical events, and all scientific discoveries are determined, caused and shaped by economic factors. Such a teaching is extremely extravagant and erroneous. Later champions of the same organization have tried to modify this sweeping statement by admitting that some events are influenced by religious, philosophical or political factors. But such modification does not destroy the fallacy of their doctrine. They all still hold that these religious, or philosophical, or political factors are themselves determined and caused by economic influences. Hence they teach that the real, primary, or ultimate cause of every event is this economic factor, and that all other causes, such as religious or ethical, are

merely secondary, the result of, and dependent on, economic conditions.

A brief examination or study of a few acts of common occurrence and of a few historical events will suffice to convince one of the falsity and spuriousness of such a contention.

Take the man who has been wronged or insulted by another. He avenges himself when an opportunity is presented, and commits a murder. Would it not be most preposterous to attribute his act to an economic influence? No economic influence is even remotely connected with his deed. How can such a case—and there are many of them—fit in with the general proposition that all things are ultimately determined by economic factors? How many crimes could be enumerated which had issued from a violent temper, or from a deep jealousy, or from pure malignity, and over which no economic fact could possibly have had any influence?

Monstrous transgressions of various kinds are prevalent amongst the wealthy, middle and poorer classes. Surely it is not an economic influence which is responsible for unjust and vicious acts on the part of all three classes, but rather a perverted, cruel, or greedy nature badly in need of rigorous mending. It is pride, and covetousness, and a number of other faults which are responsible for many crimes and hardships. It may be said that these faults are existing because of economic depression. This is an assumption which comes to naught when examined in the light of reason or experience.

The man who is broken up and diseased from self-indulgence or from an excessive gratification of the passions cannot point to an economic influence as the cause of his downfall and deplorable condition. Men have become enervated in this way amid both favorable and unfavorable economic conditions. It was the units which made up the great Roman Empire, and which had separately and singly become steeped in licentiousness—it was these units that caused the dissolution of that ubiquitous power.

The physician who lays aside a practice from which he could realize a handsome yearly income, and who devotes his life to a search for some remedy which will cure, or at least alleviate, such afflictions as consumption and cancer—such a man is influenced primarily by lofty and noble motives. It may be urged that these motives are the result of economic conditions. This is false. History and experience show that such motives are found amongst men in all ranks of society.

Let us take a few cases in particular. Aristotle is one of the greatest men of all times. He lived some three hundred years before Christ. He had a most gigantic intellect. I do not think any one will say that the superiority of his intellect was the result of an economic factor. It is certain that no one could prove or justify such an assumption. His works on politics are still read and studied by eminent statesmen and scholars. He had clear and definite ideas of right and wrong, and put them into a code of ethics which is still a guide and a work of value. His book of logic is his greatest contribution to the world. In it he has put forth those methods of reasoning which form the substance of that course in logic given in all universities and colleges. This man whose paramount intellectual works have been so beneficial and so valuable to all generations, was not influenced or persuaded in undertaking or in pursuing his task by any economic factor. He loved what was right, he yearned to discover and elucidate the truth, and it was this love and yearning which influenced and impelled him to conceive those methods of reasoning which would enable one to attain to what is true, and to perceive what is false. He sacrificed the gratification of comfort and wealth that he might adequately respond to those higher intellectual impulses

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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

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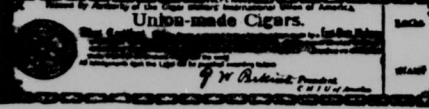
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which were urging him to surrender his talents to the special study of philosophy.

Betaking ourselves from the philosophical to the scientific world the first name that becomes visible to our gaze is that of the most renowned scientist, Sir Isaac Newton. The keenness of his observation of the heavenly bodies, and the profound depth of his mind, enabled him to discover and to formulate the laws of gravitation. No economic factor influenced him in conceiving, commencing, or carrying on his work, but the affluence and activity of his mind, which excited and stimulated his interest and vigor, were the factors which caused him, and, likewise, made it possible for him, to form and realize his marvelous conception.

We have an analogy in the case of Columbus. His mind was active, and his experience and observation led him to conceive the earth as a sphere. He was determined to demonstrate the truth of his conception which resulted in the most significant and notable discovery in the history of the world. The greatest events in history seem to have causes which entirely transcend the economic.

We have demonstrated that there are many momentous events which are entirely caused by factors other than those of economic. We have done this by examining a few human acts and historical events, and by bringing to light their immediate and ultimate causes. In some instances these causes bore the stamp of economic factors, but were not, in many most prodigious cases, even remotely influenced by an economic factor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Fourth annual report of the Director of the Bureau of Mines to the Secretary of the Interior. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914; 1914; 101 pp.

Bulletins—84. Metallurgical smoke, by Charles H. Fulton; 1914; 92 pp., 6 pls., 14 figs.

85. Analyses of mine and car samples of coal collected in the fiscal years 1911 to 1913, by A. C. Fieldner, H. I. Smith, A. H. Fay and Samuel Sanford; 1914; 444 pp., 2 figs.

Technical Paper—80. Hand-firing soft coal under power-plant boilers, by Henry Kreisinger; 1914; 83 pp., 32 figs.

Miners' Circular—21. What a miner can do to prevent explosions of gas and of coal dust, by G. S. Rice; 1915; 24 pp.

Note—Only a limited supply of these publications is available for free distribution, and applicants are asked to co-operate in insuring an equitable distribution by selecting publications that are of especial interest. Requests for all papers can not be granted without satisfactory reason. Publications should be ordered by number and title. Applications should be addressed to the Director of the Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

WAR ON VAGRANCY LAWS.

The Brotherhood of the Migratory Unemployed, better known as the Hoboes of America, declared war Tuesday on the magistrates who have oppressed them with convictions of vagrancy. With the appointment of Nicholas Klein, a lawyer of Cincinnati, Ohio, as their legal adviser, the brotherhood intends to warn States' attorneys throughout the country that vagrancy convictions are unconstitutional.

James Eads How of St. Louis, the "millionaire tramp," was re-elected president of the organization, and Robert W. Irwin of St. Louis, national secretary.

Remember "Labor Clarion" advertisers. They advertise to get your patronage, and they are entitled to your consideration. A little reciprocity will help all around. Tell them you saw it in the "Labor Clarion."

CONFERENCE OF TAILORS.

To all local union and individual members, greeting.

Local Union No. 5 of Chicago issues this call to the local unions interested to devise ways and means of maintaining the integrity of the J. T. U. of A., realizing that it is imperative at this time on account of recent action of the Gen. Sec'y. and part of the G. E. B. in connection with the vote taken on amalgamation with the seceding factions of the Garment Workers, in not allowing sufficient time to consider the proposition, and the misleading manner in which it was presented to the membership, and the "Tailor" being published two times in one week so as to not give opportunity to any opposition, numerous protests and request for another vote have been ignored. The constitution is a secondary consideration, in place of enforcing the laws. The G. E. B. violate the law, Sec. 150. Chairman Werdes has been employing himself as general organizer in violation of that section. The T. I. U. I. also have in their employ an expelled member of the United Garment Workers as assistant editor, Wm. Block, to say nothing of the organizers that are not tailors. The T. I. U. I. contributed to a St. Louis paper the "New Unionist," \$70 per month for over one year to slander labor officials and other organizations. The support was withdrawn after protest from Local No. 5. Now we find that the official organ, the "Tailor," is to be published in New York and paid for at the rate of five cents per member to the amalgamated. Schlossberg, editor in chief, who has authorized such move? It has been impossible for any member or local union to get anything published in the "Tailor" that would in any way criticize the officials' actions, but you will notice that the editor has been quite lavish in his remarks of the poor, ignorant, spineless Jour. that knows nothing but work. Surely we can not all become progressive and secure \$50 per week and expenses; militancy pays for some individuals. Mr. Brais and Mr. Hillman have stated that they would not organize on any label base, as that is obsolete, not progressive, but we find that at the last G. E. B. (January 31st) meeting 10,000 journeymen tailors' labels were issued to Rochester, N. Y., garment worker, and application for 85,000 to Boston. By whose authority can the Garment Workers use the Journeymen Tailors' label? This merely proves our contention that the amalgamation is a clean-cut sell out of the T. I. U. I., J. T. U. of A., and a gentlemanly way of relieving the union of its funds. And the often-repeated remarks of Gen. Sec'y. Brais: "To h— with the small unions, they do not amount to anything, anyway. We are after bigger game."

Therefore we earnestly ask all local unions interested in the journeymen tailor and the maintenance of the J. T. U. of A. to send one of your members to represent your local, each local union defraying the expenses of their representative.

Conference to meet in Chicago on the 27th day of March, 10 o'clock a. m., at 234 N. Clark street, and continue in session until all business that may come before it is finished. Local unions that are not in a position to send representatives will do well by defining their position by corresponding to the conference through the office of Local No. 5.

Yours for the journeymen tailors,

JOSEPH STERZ,
FRANK DAHLMAN,
L. A. HANSON,
S. A. NELSON,
W. S. NYLEN,

Committee Local No. 5.

P. S. Local unions willing to participate in this conference will kindly notify W. S. Nylén, 234 N. Clark street.

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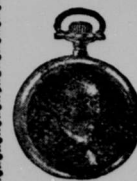
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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1915.

Revelation is not sealed;
Answering unto man's endeavor,
Truth and right are still revealed.
—Samuel Longfellow.

It is your duty to see to it that the union label
is on every article you purchase, and if you do
not do so then you are falling short of your duty
and are guilty of hypocrisy.

Two of the world-saving solidarity shouters in
Detroit are advertising themselves for sale, one
of them fixing the price at \$25. However, they
are so worthless no offers to buy have been re-
ceived.

There are now about 17,000 persons registered
for the university extension courses of the Uni-
versity of California. Organized labor pioneered
in the agitation for bringing the advantages of
the State university to the people unable to at-
tend the regular courses, and it is gratifying to
note the success achieved after the establishment
of the system in California. Every Monday even-
ing lectures on "Literature" are given by univer-
sity professors in the Phelan building in this city.

An interesting exhibit shown by the United
States Geological Survey at the Panama-Pacific
Exposition will be the illustration of the develop-
ment of the surface features of the United States
and adjoining lands—the gradual rise of the
continent from the primal ocean and the accom-
panying development of life—a pictorial story of
progress from the early fish and the huge half-
reptile creatures known as saurians to the higher
mammals such as the great saber-tooth tiger and
the giant hyena.

On March 16th the people of San Francisco
will vote on a charter amendment providing that
the union label shall appear on all city printing.
The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association
is vigorously opposing this amendment because
they realize its adoption would greatly hinder the
work of crushing organized labor by pointing out
to business men and manufacturers that the peo-
ple of San Francisco have no sympathy with
those who fight the organized workers simply to
gain greater profits for a favored few. Every
trade unionist in the city should do everything
possible toward having this amendment approved.
Union men should not only vote themselves, but
see to it also that their friends who do not be-
long to unions, but are favorable to labor, vote.
It is a very important question.

The States and Their Streets

The newsie and the bootblack are coming into their own. The boy who sells
chewing-gum in front of the theatre and the girl who tends a fruit-stand on the
corner are no longer negligible members of the community. So says the National
Child Labor Committee.

It seems that the United States is waking up to the fact that no matter how
picturesque or pathetic the child working on the street may be, that child is not
in the best school of citizenship. And the States, having some of them a desire
to breed good citizens, are little by little passing laws to give the child street-
worker the same protection that is gradually being afforded children in other
occupations. Sixteen States and the District of Columbia have already some
regulation of street work for children. Eight other States are this year con-
sidering similar laws, and one State with a fixed age limit for street trading is
now proposing to raise that limit.

The bills before the State legislatures vary, naturally, with local conditions,
but in general, according to a bulletin sent out by the National Child Labor
Committee, they fix an age limit for street work; provide for badges or permits
for children at work on the streets; give the school authorities the power to grant
and recall these permits so that the child's schooling may not suffer because of
his work; forbid children to work on the streets at night; and empower certain
officers to enforce the law. In some cases the law is State-wide; in others it
applies only to places of a specified size. The remarkable thing about these laws
is, however, that they reflect an opinion, quite contrary to tradition, that the
child at work on the street should be at least as old as the child at work in the
factory. Some States, to be sure, are proposing only a 12-year or, in one case,
a 10-year limit for boys, but five of the nine States considering street trades bills,
are proposing a 14-year limit for boys and a higher one for girls, and one State
which fixes 12 as the age limit for newsboys, places the limit for other street
work at 16 for boys and 18 for girls. This is directly in line, the National Child
Labor Committee states, with present and proposed street trades laws in Europe
where a 15 or 16-year limit is recognized as desirable. One State provides
special classes in school for street workers because they are apt to be backward
in their lessons unless special attention is paid them. In almost every case the
enforcement of the law is given into the hands of school officers as well as police,
juvenile court and other officials. All street trades regulation aims to ensure
proper schooling to the child.

But in this connection the National Child Labor Committee calls attention
to the fact that enforcement, after all the most important part of the street
trades law, is distinctly "up to the people." No police or truant officer can really
enforce the law unless he has the people back of him. "So long as the public
goes on the old principle that the smaller the child the more he needs patronage,
the law will remain a dead letter."

Since street trades regulation are comparatively new to this country, the
National Child Labor Committee sends out a list of recent literature on the sub-
ject and offers to give information to anyone who writes to its office, 105 East
Twenty-second street, New York. Among the articles and books suggested are:

"School Children as Wage Earners," N. Adler, "Contemporary Review,"
July, 1914.

"The Menace of Street Trading by Children," Helen C. Dwight, "American
City," January, 1915.

"Child Merchants of the Streets," Edward N. Clopper, pamphlet No. 203,
National Child Labor Committee, May, 1914.

"Street Work and Juvenile Delinquency," Edward N. Clopper, pamphlet No.
221, National Child Labor Committee.

"The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets," Jane Addams, "Macmillan,"
1909.

"Child Labor in City Streets," Edward N. Clopper, "Macmillan," 1912.

Fluctuating Sentiments

A Greensboro, N. C., paper has the following apt comment anent the soaring cost of living: "Durham, N. C., is making a kick about hog pens being within 300 feet of dwelling houses. With bacon selling at four thousand dollars a side and ordinary hams requiring a bond issue to float one, the man with a hog ought to sleep with him under his pillow. Diamonds are not in it compared to hogs."

The United States Geological Survey has published, as Water-Supply Paper 331, its annual volume for 1912 showing the results of the measurements of the principal streams of the Pacific coast in California. The field work has been carried on by the Federal Survey in co-operation with the State of California, and gaging stations were maintained during the year at about 200 points. These records of the behavior of rivers throughout the year, and year after year, are of the utmost importance in the consideration of all projects relating to the development of water supply for irrigation, power, etc. A copy of the report may be obtained free on application to the Director of the United States Geological Survey at Washington, D. C.

The tardiness with which Congress disposes of the long-pending Seamen's Bill recalls a pithy sentence in reply to an unnamed marine officer who had criticised the bill. Notwithstanding the years of investigation and the exhaustive inquiry into the shipping question from every possible point of view, this officer had the audacity to suggest another commission of shipping interests. Andrew Furuseth, the hardy and indefatigable sailor who has watched so long and so well over the interests of the seamen, makes this comment: "Congress has listened to and accepted the advice of the shipping interests, so-called, for one hundred years. The result is that we have neither vessels nor seamen." Is there no means by which Congress can be got to act? Must the appointment of committees and the taking of testimony continue forever?—"The Public."

The Department of Commerce has issued especially for distribution at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition a pamphlet entitled "United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, Description of its Work, Methods and Organization." While this work is intended for the general reader it also gives a concise account of the more important scientific features of the work of the survey and of the improvements that have been made in recent years in instruments and methods. In the section relating to hydrography there is a description of the wire drag, an apparatus so valuable in discovering hidden dangers that escape detection by the ordinary method of sounding. In the section relating to tides is a brief description of the improved tide-predicting machine which with one operator predicts the tides for one year in advance for any port, and does the work of 100 men. To set the machine for any station and tabulate the tides for a year for any port takes not more than 12 hours. The publication may be obtained without charge from the Division of Publications, Department of Commerce.

Wit at Random

"Did you strike this man in an excess of irascibility?"

"No, sah; I done hit him in the stummick."—Baltimore "American."

"George, where are your school books?"

"When notices appeared that books were wanted for the wounded, I gave mine to them."—Humoristick Listy (Prague).

"Who goes there?" the sentry challenged.

"Lord Roberts," answered the tipsy recruit.

Again the sentry put the question and received a like answer, whereupon he knocked the offender down. When the latter came to, the sergeant was bending over him. "See here!" said the sergeant, "why didn't you answer right when the sentry challenged you?"

"Holy smoke!" replied the recruit; "if he'd do that to Lord Roberts, what would he do to plain Mike Flanagan?"—Boston "Transcript."

An excellent old colored nurse, who really belongs to the last generation, was recently looking over some of the newest fashion hints.

"Good Lawd, Miss Julia," said the nurse, "they sends money to Africa and them places to teach people how to dress, an' then these wimmen here commences goin' naked."

A green brakeman on the Colorado Mudline was making his first trip up Ute Pass. They were going up a very steep grade, and with unusual difficulty the engineer succeeded in reaching the top. At the station, looking out of his cab, the engineer saw the new brakeman and said with a sigh of relief: "I tell you what, my lad, we had a job to get up there, didn't we?" "We certainly did," said the brakeman, "and if I hadn't put on the brakes we'd have slipped back."

The man who wishes to economize was advised by a friend to go to a certain restaurant.

"Mighty cheap," said the friend. So the would-be boarder went there. Next day he met that friend.

"Pretty cheap place, eh?" said the latter.

"Not on your life!"

"What do you mean? Can you get as good soup elsewhere as you can there for the price?"

"Certainly not."

"And did you ever get such roast beef at another place for what you paid at this one?"

"I never did."

"Well, then, what under the sun are you kicking about? Why do you say the place isn't cheap?"

"Because," said the man who wanted to save, with the emphasis of a German siege gun, "while I was eating somebody stole my hat and overcoat."

Private Tommy Sims had had pneumonia, and had been for some time in the hospital, where they treated him so well that he was much averse to the prospect of being discharged as "cured."

One day the doctor was taking his temperature, and while Tommy had the thermometer in his mouth the doctor moved on, and happened to turn his back. Tommy saw his chance. He pulled the thermometer out of his mouth and popped it into a cup of hot tea, replacing it at the first sign of the medico's turning. When that worthy examined the thermometer he looked first at Tommy and then back at the thermometer and gasped:

"Well, my man, you're not dead, but you ought to be!"

Miscellaneous

THE DREAM FULFILLED.

By Marguerite Head.

O Toiler, let thy soul ascend

Beyond the pain and sordid things

For just a little space, today;

Through Dreamland's portals let it wend

A sunlit way

On soaring wings.

From Dreamland's quarries may hew

The noblest shapes the world has known;

For monuments of work and art

Are but the forms of dreams come true;

So make, Sad Heart,

One dream thine own;

A commonwealth of love and truth—

White cities fair, thy mind shall build,

Where joy combines with busy hands.

This dream bequeath thy rising youth,

And lo! there stands

The dream fulfilled!

At the smallest average for the making of a single rich man we make a thousand whose life-long is one flood of misery. The charnel houses of poverty are in the shadow of the palace, and as one is splendid, so is the other dark, poisonous, degraded. How can a man grow rich except on the spoils of another's labor? His boasted prudence and economy, what is it but the most skillful availing himself of their necessities, most resolutely closing up his heart against their cries to him for help?—Froude.

POISE.

By George Matthew Adams.

Poise is Success already worked out. For there can be no success without poise. Poise is keeping your head when everybody else loses theirs.

Poise is power—square jawed and firm set.

When blame all seems to come your way; when the fingers of faultfinders all seem centered in front of your face; when failure after failure files into your door; when former friends form into foes; when clouds creep onward, black and threatening—then's the time for poise!

Then's the time to face the crowd and cut the air with your command of confidence and—poise.

The cool heads are the battle winners.

And you who are ruling and conserving through the art of poise, you are "making hay while the sun shines," you are preserving peace by being prepared for war.

The strong man always listens—and thinks. In such an attitude he can consider and weigh with justice and rare freedom the most puzzling problems. Poise to such a man is like going to the bank with funds to invest.

Poise put into a character balances and proportions it—makes it fit and formidable.

How many times have you seen the man of action at his desk, calm and collected—with plenty of time for anything important—while about him is confusion and an atmosphere of importance that is, after all, charged with very little importance.

Study out and apply the power of poise. Poise starts when you begin to eliminate fear and disorder.

American Federation Newsletter

Label Convict-Made Goods.

By a vote of 36 to 17 the house of representatives of Wyoming has passed the bill which provides for the labeling of convict-made goods.

"Labor" Question First.

At the annual dinner of the Washington Harvard Club, Dr. Harvey Wiley, the well-known food authority, said: "Greater than the question of what ships shall fly the American flag, greater than the question of what nation shall rule Europe, and greater than the question of what flag shall rule the seas is the question today of giving the laboring man his fair and just reward."

Drivers Win Strike.

After the Milk Drivers' Union had assisted in enlarging the business of one of the largest dairy companies in St. Louis, the concern believed it was strong enough to insist on non-union conditions and thereupon declared for the so-called "open shop." After a strike of twenty-one days, the company changed its mind and concluded it was more profitable to treat with its delivery drivers in a spirit of fairness than to continue its experiment. A settlement was reached, which included a signed agreement, wage increases and the reinstatement of all drivers.

Judge Dayton Charged.

Federal Judge Dayton made the statement that the United Mine Workers, as an association, was a criminal conspiracy and the officers were criminal conspirators that ought to be in jail, was a portion of the testimony of James Oates, a member of the United Mine Workers' Union, before a sub-committee of the Federal House of Representatives now investigating charges against Judge Dayton. Oates cited the case of Joe Hoblott, a foreign miner, who was unable to speak English. Oates said Hoblott had been arrested at Colliers and "railroaded to jail" on a charge of contempt of Judge Dayton's court, having been sentenced to six months in jail the day after his arrest. He testified the prisoner had been denied an attorney and was not allowed to have an interpreter, and that while serving his sentence he became insane. He further testified that Hoblott is still mentally unbalanced, and is being cared for by the United Mine Workers.

Children Are Called Junk.

The officers of the Illinois State Federation of Labor are making public the views expressed in Chicago by George L. Wilson, of the Chicago Association of Commerce, before the vocational educational conference of the Middle West. Secretary Olander, of the State Federation, denounced the attempt of the commercial interests to divide the public school system, and he was followed by Mr. Wilson, who spoke in favor of a division of the school system. During the course of his speech, which was mainly a criticism of the public schools, Mr. Wilson stated, in substance, that what he claimed were the faults of the present system were not so much due to the schools or the teachers as to the "junk" they had to deal with. The trade unions of Illinois, the organizations of school teachers throughout the State, and other progressive associations, are combining to oppose every effort to divide the school system, provided for in the Cooley bill, which is intended to establish industrial training schools for the children of working people.

Cut Wage of P. O. Workers.

The Senate committee on post offices and post roads has amended the pending postal appropriation bill to hereafter make promotions for the men in the automatic grades, \$800 to \$1200 biennially, instead of annually as heretofore. This will, if finally enacted, deprive 20,000 clerks, carriers, and railway mail clerks of a \$100 salary increase on July 1st. It was also operate to make future promotions dependent upon an efficient service of two years in each salary grade, instead of one year as at present. The employees are vigorously fighting the proposed legislation. The A. F. of L. officials are working in conjunction with the legislative representatives of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks in an effort to have the Senate reject the committee recommendation. "This departmental suggestion, to deprive efficient workers of an earned wage increase, was rejected by the House post roads committee," said Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, "and I am inclined to believe the Senate itself will repudiate this unjustifiable attempt at misplaced economy when the facts are known. The classification law passed by Congress in 1907 provides for yearly promotions, amounting to \$100, for clerks and carriers getting from \$800 to \$1200, who prove their fitness and efficiency. The department now wishes to withhold the increases this year from these deserving men, selecting the men in the ranks as the best medium through which economies can be effected. We intend to show the Senate other 'leaks,' notably the virtual \$4,000,000 postage subsidy paid the gigantic mail order houses, which might better be attended to first."

Will Extend Clayton Law.

At the request of the owners of buildings, Judge Sullivan, of the Superior Court of Chicago, has issued a sweeping injunction against members of the Chicago Flat Janitors' Union. The order is also directed against members of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, against all persons assisting them, and all persons having any knowledge of the injunction. All are commanded to "desist and refrain" from "picketing or patrolling or maintaining any picket or pickets" in the vicinity of the strike-bound buildings; from boycotting; "from calling, inducing, engaging in or maintaining any strike or strikes" for the purpose of enforcing the union shop, or because non-union janitors are employed; and from exhibiting or distributing any printed matter, characterizing the owner of the buildings as unfair to union labor. The usual subterfuge of assuming that the men may commit violence or that they may make use of threats or intimidation is not resorted to in this injunction. It is a very straightforward denial of the right of personal liberty, forbidding, in effect, the exercise of personal rights of a nature common to all citizens and universally used in the ordinary course of competitive business, because such liberty and rights are in this case being used by workingmen in an effort to establish conditions that will enable them to bring about improved standards of living. Organized labor of Illinois will not remain silent while the courts continue to usurp to themselves powers of personal government utterly at variance with the modern idea of government by law. An anti-injunction bill, with provisions similar to those of the Clayton bill recently enacted by Congress to restrain the Federal courts, will be introduced during the present session of the Illinois Legislature, and the members of the Assembly will be given an opportunity to show to the people whether they stand for personal government by judges or for government by law.

Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

A WONDERFUL NEW SHOW.

ELEONORA de CISNEROS, Prima Donna Mezzo Soprano from Convent Garden, London, and La Scala, Milan; VALERIE BERGERE and HER COMPANY, presenting Edgar Allan Woolf's Melodramatic Comedy, "The Locks of Panama"; RAY SAMUELS, "The Blue Streak of Ragtime"; MA BELLE and her HALLET; LOUGHLIN'S COMEDY CANINES; OLIVER & OLP; "THE EDGE OF THE WORLD"; Last Week—HUSSEY & BOYLE and WHITING & BURT.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

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KINDS OF WEATHER

Yosemite Beer

Musicians' Mutual Protective Union

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, February 23, 1915, Vice-President A. J. Giacomini presiding.

Admitted to membership upon examination: Henry Spies, French horn; Harry Wetmore, cornet; W. T. Saywell, piano; A. Modica, alto.

Transfers deposited: Fred E. Draper, Local 93, Danville, Ill.; J. E. Jackson, Local 632, Le Grande, Ore.; J. Cavalieri, Local 424, Richmond, Cal.; Louis Kurkjian, Local 210, Fresno, Cal.; August Bendix, Local 367, Vallejo, Cal.; Robt. H. Rice, Local 65, Houston, Tex.; Ernst Coiarry, L. Kearny, Local 241, Butte, Mont.; Earl C. Sharp, Geo. Von Hagel, M. Salvatore, Local 99, Portland, Ore.; M. Lavenico, J. S. Argeullo, Local 153, San Jose, Cal.; M. N. Matson, Local 570, Redwood, Cal.; R. E. Fournier, R. Huxley, H. Silverman, I. J. Bancroft, G. M. Holmes, Local 9, Boston, Mass.; Richard Kreuger, Local 77, Philadelphia, Pa.; Pierre Hewrotte, Marcel Tabuteau, Local 310, New York City; Lucia M. Laraia, A. W. Laraia, D. Pupillo, F. Pierno, A. Raimondi, Max Meyer, Local 47, Los Angeles, Cal.

Transfer cancelled: W. Tutt, Local 570, Redwood City, Cal.

Robt. Uhlig, one of the old-time members of this local, has been spending a few days visiting friends in this city. Bob is the concert master with the State Hospital Orchestra at Agnew, Cal.

Members will consult this office for prices before entering into contracts for engagements inside the exposition grounds.

The following halls have been classified by the board of directors: Sons of St. George, Oakland, Class G; Danish Hall, Oakland, Class F; Eagles' Hall, Alameda, Class F; Moose Hall, Alameda, Class G.

All contractors are notified that in making contracts for engagements at halls where entertainers are used, to have it understood that the musicians for the entertaining portion of the engagement must also be members of the A. F. of M.

Dues and assessments for the first quarter of 1915 are now due and payable—dues \$2, assessments 25c—to C. H. King, financial secretary, 68 Haight street.

EIGHT HOURS FOR WOMEN UPHELD.

Last Tuesday the Supreme Court of the United States handed down a decision declaring the California eight-hour law for women constitutional and valid in all respects.

Two test cases against the law were on appeal before the Supreme Court. One entitled, Miller vs. Wilson, was brought by F. A. Miller, a hotel keeper of Riverside, Cal., against the Sheriff of the county. The second case, entitled Bosley et al. vs. J. P. McLaughlin, labor commissioner, was brought by the Merritt Hospital of Oakland, Cal.

The Supreme Court of California upheld the law in the former case, and Judge Van Fleet, in the United States District Court, upheld the law in the second case.

Both cases involve practically the same points of constitutional law, and the brief of Attorney-General Webb filed in Washington replies to both of them. In the Riverside case, the hotel keeper claimed that the statute discriminated between women employed in hotels and those employed in boarding, rooming and lodging houses, which were expressly exempted.

In the hospital case, the trustees of the hospital and a woman pharmacist employed therein, appealed to the Federal court because the legislature in 1913 had made the law apply to student nurses. The hospital management claimed also

that the law entailed an increased cost of operation and would prevent it from extending treatment to free patients as before the enactment of the amendment.

The labor movement of the State assumed the cost of preparing a brief, but the State of California, through the office of the Attorney-General, very properly conducted the legal defense. Attorney Wm. H. Denman of San Francisco made the verbal argument before the Supreme Court. Mr. Denman's services in the case were valuable and are greatly appreciated by the labor movement of this State.

SOCIALISTS IN ASSEMBLY.

By Agnes H. Downing.

George W. Downing and Lewis A. Spengler, Socialist members of the Assembly, have had a definite purpose in this session of the legislature, and followed it throughout. Their work is along the line of immediate ameliorative measures and a policy that will give permanent relief.

First and greatest of the immediate measures is work for the unemployed. To this end they introduced a bill for the free State Employment Bureau, which bill introduced by Mr. Spengler, came in advance of the administration measure along similar lines. The latter bill, they claim, will only find the jobs which are not already filled, and that may not be many.

Because the question is acute, because many citizens are suffering, men living in the open, camping in the cold and damp of California nights, with little food and no shelter, it is urgent that society acts promptly. There is so much suffering that is not so easy to see. Women dependent on the jobless men are living in wretchedness, accepting charity, or in desperation turning out as vagrants. Then there are the crowded habitations of the very poor where cleanliness is impossible—places that may easily become a breeding place of disease. For these reasons relief must be prompt. So Mr. Downing introduced an emergency bill calling for a liberal appropriation to proceed with State work on lands, highways, or wherever it might be found practical to give work to the jobless.

As a permanent measure along this line, Mr. Downing also introduced a resolution for an amendment to the State constitution, empowering the State to go into all kinds of industrial work. This work would be revenue-bearing and would greatly add to the wealth of the State.

Other bills introduced by them looked to a wider democracy. Their work might be summed up as follows:

1. Measures for the unemployed—(a) State free employment bureau; (b) emergency act calling for immediate relief; (c) permanent help through publicly-owned industries; (d) other measures, as the abolishing of the contract system in public work and doing public work at dull seasons.

2. Justice for the working people through restrictions of the courts—(a) Shorten the term of judges; (b) election of Federal judges by direct vote; (c) take from the courts the power to declare laws duly passed unconstitutional.

3. Extension of political democracy through—(a) Protection of vote on moving from place to place; (b) lessen the cost of naturalization; (c) improvements of the jury system.

4. Industrial democracy through—(a) Steps toward national ownership of railroads; (b) steps toward national ownership of coal mines; (c) State entering industrial work; (d) investigating the electrical power of the State with a view to State ownership; (e) produce exchange bill.

5. Immediate protection of labor through various bills specifically requiring necessary improvements.

Remember "Labor Clarion" advertisers.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING.

Co-operative marketing associations, working under a national central association down through the States, counties and local communities to secure better and more economical distribution of the products of farm, orchard and garden will probably become firmly established in the United States as a result of the conditions brought about by the European war.

The value of such organization has been recognized and put into practical operation by groups of producers and consumers here and there, but the sudden and unexpected economic changes created by the European situation have driven home to practically all American farm producers the necessity for wide co-operation in both buying and selling operations.

As a specific example in California, the rise in the price of wheat created by the unprecedented demand from Europe has brought heavy loss upon the great number of poultry producers who have suddenly found the price of their customary food for chickens and other poultry destroying the narrow margin of profit in the poultry and egg producing business.

At the same time the chicken growers are confronted by a more or less stagnant market, caused by the disturbed conditions of the ordinary channels of trade. With but a poor market for their poultry and with the cereals which add to the production of eggs soaring in price beyond the limit to which they can be fed to hens and still leave a profit in eggs, the poultry growers are in a discouraging situation. Their plight, however, is typical of that of many other producers. The cattle situation in the Middle West is largely the same, where corn has leaped in price, without a corresponding increase in the price paid for corn-fed beef.

Representative Kent, of California, whose district has large agricultural and horticultural interests, has joined with a number of other representatives in an effort to find a solution for some of the difficulties facing American food producers. One plan, submitted by Mr. Gardner of Arkansas, as an amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill, contemplates the creation of a national marketing commission, to be composed of nine members, five of whom shall be engaged in agricultural and horticultural pursuits, and four to be appointed with special reference to their knowledge of commerce, transportation, finance and law. It is proposed that the commission be empowered to act with such organizations and individuals as may elect to become part of the national marketing system.

As an immediate aid in the poultry situation in his particular district, Representative Kent has telegraphed Knox Boude, of the California Legislature, stating that he could doubtless arrange for carload lots of corn and wheat for shipment to co-operative associations at Petaluma and other points at lowest prices, but suggests in addition, poultry growers should begin at once to turn their attention to providing for large supplies of local food products as a partial remedy. In this connection he is looking into the merits of Kaffir corn or feterita as a possible solution.

Already the European war has resulted in the creation of many new lines of manufacturing industry in the United States in order to provide supplies and articles formerly secured in Europe. The war has also given a new birth to the "made in the U. S. A." plan, and it now bids fair to unite the great producing army of the United States into a coherent force that will make for stability in prices and a fairer return on the proceeds of his product to the producer himself. At the same time the national marketing system is designed to benefit the consumer by giving him stable costs through the more even distribution of farm products, without congestion at some points, and scarcity at others.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held February 19, 1915.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Murphy.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Grocery Clerks, F. D. Siemers, vice N. A. Pedersen. Marine Gasoline Engineers, R. B. Ayseough, vice Bro. Hemming. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Superintendent of Schools, enclosing copy of letter forwarded to the unfair firms of G. and C. Merriam & Company, Springfield, Mass., and Houghton, Mifflin Company, of Boston, Mass. From Senator Perkins, relative to bill for the inspection of boilers. From Oklahoma City Trades and Labor Council, stating that manager of New State Brewing Association has signed agreement with teamsters and engineers. From American Federation of Labor, in reference to local unions being represented in central bodies. From State Board of Control, relative to California Highway Commission having jurisdiction over work done on State highway. From Industrial Accident Commission, invitation to visit exhibit of safety devices to reduce industrial accidents, which is open daily, room 209, 525 Market Street. From Machinists' Auxiliary, stating inability to participate in Exposition parade.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scale and agreement of Street Railway Employees' No. 518. From Musicians' Union, requesting Council to place Blanco's Restaurant on the unfair list. From Steam Fitters' No. 590, protesting against members of fire department doing pipe work.

Referred to Label Section—From Union Label Trades Department, requesting a demand for the union label on brooms.

Requests Complied With—From American Federation of Labor, requesting Council to interview J. A. Elston, Congressman-elect, relative to immigration bill. From Frank Ainsworth, requesting thirty days' leave of absence.

Communication from Pile Drivers, No. 77, resolutions relative to unfair Hammond Lumber Co. bidding for work to be done by State Board of Harbor Commissioners. Moved that resolutions be adopted. Amendment that matter be referred to Executive Committee. Amendment to amendment that the matter be referred to the Water-front Federation Committee and Secretary of Council included. Amendment to amendment carried.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks—February 22nd will be half holiday. Photo Engravers—Request that unionists support amendment No. 2, which places union label on city printing. Shoe Clerks—All union shoe stores will close Saturday and Monday.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended that communication appealing for funds from New Jersey Federation of Labor be filed. Recommended that Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the Sherman Theatre, 22nd and Mission Streets. Recommended that appeal from iron trades for financial assistance for men on strike in Stockton lay over one week. Recommended indorsement of wage scale of Butchers' Union. In the matter of establishing a union labor bank, committee recommends that the affiliated unions be advised to refrain from pledging support to this proposition until the Council may deal intelligently with this matter. Subcommittee of three appointed to investigate and report back to committee. Report of committee concurred in.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—

On the application for pardon of Richard Ford and Herman Suhr, committee recommends the appointment of a committee of six to represent Council at hearing. Amendment, that a committee of three, including president, be appointed. Amendment lost and recommendation of committee concurred in. Chair appointed the following committee: Delegates Murphy, O'Connell, Gallagher, McLaughlin, Johnson and Judson. Committee recommends that the Council pay deficiency of about \$14 as attorney's fees in the Ford and Suhr case. Committee recommends that communication from A. F. of L., relating to workmen's compensation, be referred to legislative agent at Sacramento. Committee recommends that the resolution submitted by Delegate Ainsworth, regarding proposed embargo on food products, be filed. On the matter of legislation providing for vocational education, committee makes the following recommendations: First, that the Council make the subject a special order for Friday evening, March 5th; that Dr. E. R. Snyder of the State Board of Education be invited to address the Council in regard to Senate bills No. 236 and No. 237. Second, that the following amendments to said bills, as proposed by this committee, be published in the "Labor Clarion" for consideration of delegates at said meeting. Report of committee concurred in.

Report of Organizing Committee—Recommends that the application for affiliation from Journeymen Tailors No. 80 be received and delegates, M. Wistos, L. R. Schumacher, O. Peterson and J. W. Hansen, be seated. Report of committee concurred in.

"Labor Clarion" Directors submitted its annual report as to the conduct of the paper during the year just closed.

"San Francisco, Cal., February 19, 1915.

"To the Officers and Delegates of the San Francisco Labor Council.

"Ladies and Gentlemen:

"We, your Board of Directors of the Official Publication of the Council, desire herewith to render a report as to the conduct of the paper during the year just closed.

"The past year has been the most successful in the entire history of the official organ, and the publication now has a large cash balance in bank to its credit.

"The volume of business during the year amounted to \$11,437.96, and the expenditures were \$9,497.63, leaving a net profit to the paper for the year of \$1,940.34.

"Last year's profits, added to the gains of the two previous years, leaves the paper in a splendid financial condition, the assets now exceeding the liabilities by \$3226.02. In other words, the paper has more than three thousand dollars to the good after paying all its obligations, whereas some years ago it was necessary for the Council to loan it money to pay the bills. It had, in actual cash in bank, at the close of business at the end of the year covered by this report, \$2358.45, and outstanding due from advertisers and subscribers \$1575.51.

"While the paper is now in a splendid financial condition, it must be remembered that it has been no small task to bring it up to its present status, particularly owing to the hard times of the past few years, and considerable credit is due the editor for the good showing made. In this connection your Board of Directors desires to say that the editor and manager has been working during the last three and a half years for a salary two dollars a week below what he would have earned working at his trade. Taking into account the present financial condition of the paper and the energy and ability displayed by the editor and manager in bringing this result about, your Board has seen fit to raise his salary, beginning with the first week of January, from \$30 to \$35 per week.

"We are gratified, as you will be, to be able in the face of business depression and unemployment to render this report.

"Our official paper, the 'Labor Clarion,' is subscribed for and read in circles that seldom recognize journals of this character. The trade union world has also supported the paper to a gratify-

S. N. WOOD & CO.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Largest Coast Outfitters For MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

Union Label of the United Brewery WorkmenWhen drinking beer, see that this label is on the keg or bottle

Soft Drink AND Mineral Water

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insulating that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

EAGLESON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Union Label Shirts and Underwear

WE SELL

BELL BRAND UNION LABEL COLLARS AND CUFFS
HANSEN'S UNION LABEL GLOVES
UNION LABEL UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY
UNION LABEL GARTERS AND SUSPENDERS
UNION LABEL NECKWEAR AND ARMBANDS
UNION LABEL COOKS' AND WAITERS' SUPPLIES

1118 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO

Also Los Angeles and Sacramento

ing degree. The paper has opened its columns almost without reserve to all progressive thoughts and ideals as to the conduct of our movement and has sometimes been censured for its broadness in this respect, nevertheless our instructions to the editor have been to, as far as possible, make the 'Labor Clarion' an instrument for the expression of advanced thought on trade unionism, realizing as we do that by this means the greater progress is obtained.

"We appeal to the unionists collectively and individually to manifest even a greater interest in the success of this paper. It is not controlled by any faction and it is not the property of any individual,—it is the property of all of the trade unionists affiliated with this Council. Is it too much to ask those trade unionists to make an extra effort in its support and on its behalf to the end that at the close of the coming year we may be able to report even greater progress than has been made.

"Respectfully submitted,
"Andrew J. Gallagher,
"Daniel P. Haggerty,
"John O. Walsh,
"Alfred Greenebaum,
"John A. O'Connell,
"Directors of 'Labor Clarion.'"

Special Order—Dr. Francis Bradley, representing the National Child Labor Bureau of Washington, D. C., addressed the Council and invited the delegates to visit their exhibit at the Exposition.

Receipts—Printing Pressmen, \$16; Pattern Makers, \$12; Moving Picture Operators, \$8; Retail Clerks, \$8; Bookbinders, \$12; Office Employees, \$12; Laundry Drivers, \$16; Machine Hands, \$4; Glove Workers, \$4; Glass Blowers, \$12; Cooks' Helpers, \$28; Upholsterers, \$12; Stage Employees, \$8; Molders, \$20; Stereotypers, \$8; Garment Cutters, \$4; Tailors No. 2, \$16; Milkers, \$8; Beer Bottlers, \$12; Felt and Composition Roofers, \$16; Sail Makers, \$4; affiliation fee, Tailors No. 80, \$5; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$4; Cracker Bakers' Auxiliary, \$12; Brass and Chandelier Workers, \$8; Laundry Workers, \$40; Bottle Caners, \$4; Label Section, \$7; Stockton, \$255. Total receipts, \$575.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$6; stenographers, \$51; Theodore Johnson, \$25; R. I. Wisler, printing, \$4.75; Label Section, \$7; Attorney M. McNutt, \$170. Total expenses, \$303.75.

Council adjourned at 10:45 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

HOP GROWERS FAVOR CLEMENCY.

Hop growers have announced their intention of operating with organized labor in obtaining executive clemency for "Blackie" Ford and Herman Suhr, convicted following the Wheatland riots. Andrew J. Gallagher has notified the Labor Council that one of the most prominent growers, believing as labor does, that these men did not get a fair trial, has announced his willingness to assist in obtaining a petition from the Sacramento and Wheatland hopmen, and the Labor Council voted to send a representative to assist in its circulation.

The hearing for the Ford and Suhr pardons was held in Sacramento Thursday, and Governor Johnson gave the delegation all the time necessary. Twenty-three State bodies were represented, the San Francisco Labor Council delegates being Daniel Murphy, John O'Connell, Andrew J. Gallagher, John P. McLaughlin, Theodore Johnson and Albert Judson.

There is one way in which we may always commend ourselves to good effect, and that is in commending the merits of others.—H. Hooker.

CONVICT GOODS.

To Organized Labor, greeting:

If there is one article which is used in the household, and that can and should be obtained, bearing the union label, it is a broom. The International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union has been going through a prolonged strike against a reduction in wages, the employers insisting that they cannot pay the union scale and compete with brooms that are made in penitentiaries under the contract convict labor system. This organization, though small in numbers, has been carrying on a fight against this system, as well as against brooms made under non-union conditions, but their resources being limited they now, through the Union Label Trades Department, ask your moral assistance and support in the struggle they are making against desperate odds, and your attention is called to the following letter received from the secretary-treasurer of that organization:

"International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union,
"Chicago, Illinois.

"We desire to call your attention to the fact that sixty per cent of the brooms used are made by convict labor.

"On account of the competition of penal, reformatory and charitable institutions, the broom makers are forced into idleness a large part of the time and are compelled to work at starvation wages, when employed.

"The brooms made in these prisons are usually sold through wholesalers who place their name on the label as manufacturers and thereby mislead the purchaser. The International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union has adopted a label whereby the consumer can distinguish the broom made by free labor from the product of prison labor.

"We do not ask for financial aid in opposing this unfair competition, but we do urge that you give us your moral support by demanding and insisting on getting brooms that bear the union label.

"Urge your wives, sisters and sweethearts to insist that the dealer furnish them with brooms that are made under fair conditions and bear the union label. All merchants can secure union labeled brooms—they cost no more to the consumer than the prison-made brooms, are better and last longer.

"If there are broom makers in your locality who do not belong to our organization, please appoint a committee to call on them and urge them to join us in our fight on convict labor competition.

"With best wishes for the success of your own organization and again asking that you aid us by demanding union-labeled brooms, I am,

"Fraternally yours,

(Signed) "WILL R. BOYER,

"Sec.-Treas. I. B. & W. M. U."

Surely it will not cause any great effort on the part of trade unionists throughout this country to render this assistance to the International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union by calling to the attention of their wives and mothers, not only the feasibility, but the necessity as well, of purchasing only such brooms as bear the union label of this organization when purchasing the same.

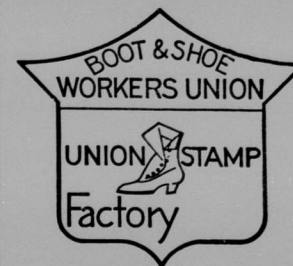
Hoping and urging that all assistance possible be rendered the International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union in the valiant and unequal struggle they are making for better conditions, and that you will see that in the future only brooms bearing the union label shall be permitted to enter your household, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

THOMAS F. TRACY,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Clarion Call to Men Who Labor



Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS

OPEN TILL 8 P. M.
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

UNION LABEL SHOE CO.

2267 MISSION ST.

Bet. 18th and 19th



Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Streets

DECEMBER 31ST, 1914.

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Assets | \$58,584,596.93 |
| Deposits | 55,676,513.19 |
| Reserve and Contingent Funds | 1,908,083.74 |
| Employees' Pension Fund | 188,521.05 |
| Number of Depositors | 66,442 |

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending December 31st, 1914, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

It's a go -- boys -- I'll set 'em up to

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the BARTENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Douglas 3178.



FEBRUARY, 1915

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| *Linotype Machines. | |
| **Intertype Machines. | |
| †Monotype Machines. | |
| ‡Simplex Machines. | |
| (34) Art Printery..... | 410 Fourteenth |
| (126) Ashbury Heights Advance..... | 1672 Haight |
| (48) Baldwin & McKay..... | 166 Valencia |
| (7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co..... | 1122-1124 Mission |
| (82) Baumann Printing Co..... | 120 Church |
| (73) *Belcher & Phillips..... | 515 Howard |
| (14) Ben Franklin Press..... | 140 Second |
| (196) Borgel & Downie..... | 718 Mission |
| (69) Brower & Co., Marcus..... | 346 Sansome |
| (3) *Brunt, Walter N..... | 880 Mission |
| (4) Buckley & Curtin..... | 739 Market |
| (220) Calendar Press..... | 942 Market |
| (176) *California Press..... | 340 Sansome |
| (71) Canessa Printing Co..... | 708 Montgomery |
| (87) Chase & Rae..... | 1246 Castro |
| (39) Collins, C. J..... | 3358 Twenty-second |
| (22) Colonial Press..... | 516 Mission |
| (179) *Donaldson, Cassidy Co., The..... | 568 Clay |
| (18) Eagle Printing Company..... | 4319 Twenty-third |
| (46) Eastman & Co..... | 220 Kearny |
| (54) Elite Printing Co..... | 897 Valencia |
| (62) Eureka Press, Inc..... | 440 Sansome |
| (101) Francis-Valentine Co..... | 777 Mission |
| (203) *Franklin Linotype Co..... | 509 Sansome |
| (92) Garrad, Geo. P..... | 268 Market |
| (75) Gille Co..... | 2257 Mission |
| (17) Golden State Printing Co..... | 42 Second |
| (140) Goodwin Printing Co..... | 1757 Mission |
| (190) Griffith, E. B..... | 545 Valencia |
| (5) Guedet Printing Co..... | 3 Hardie Place |
| (27) Hall-Kohnke Co..... | 20 Silver |
| (127) *Halle, R. H..... | 261 Bush |
| (20) Hancock Bros..... | 47-49 Jessie |
| (158) Hansen Printing Co..... | 259 Natoma |
| (216) Hughes Press..... | 2040 Polk |
| (168) **Lanson & Lauray..... | 534 Jackson |
| (227) Lasky, I..... | 1203 Fillmore |
| (108) Levison Printing Co..... | 1540 California |
| (45) Liss, H. C..... | 2305 Mariposa |
| (135) Lynch, J. T..... | 3388 Nineteenth |
| (23) Majestic Press..... | 315 Hayes |
| (175) Marnell & Co..... | 77 Fourth |
| (37) Marshall, J. C..... | 48 Third |
| (95) *Martin Linotype Co..... | 215 Leidesdorff |
| (68) Mitchell & Goodman..... | 362 Clay |
| (206) **Moir Printing Company..... | 509 Sansome |
| (58) *Monahan, John & Co..... | 311 Battery |
| (24) Morris-Sheridan Co..... | 343 Front |
| (96) McClinton, M. G. & Co..... | 445 Sacramento |
| (72) McCracken Printing Co..... | 806 Laguna |
| (80) McLean, A. A..... | 218 Ellis |
| (55) McNeil Bros..... | 928 Fillmore |
| (91) McNicoll, John R..... | 215 Leidesdorff |
| (117) Mullany & Co., George..... | 2197 Howard |
| (208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J..... | 509 Sansome |
| (43) Nevin, C. W..... | 154 Fifth |
| (187) *Pacific Ptg. Co..... | 88 First |
| (59) Pacific Heights Printery..... | 2484 Sacramento |
| (81) *Pernau Publishing Co..... | 753 Market |
| (143) Progress Printing Co..... | 228 Sixth |
| (64) Richmond Banner, The..... | 220 Sixth Ave |
| (32) *Richmond Record, The..... | 5716 Geary |
| (61) *Rincon Pub. Co..... | 643 Stevenson |
| (26) Roesch Co., Louis..... | Fifteenth and Mission |
| (218) Rossi, S. J..... | 517 Columbus Ave. |
| (30) Sanders Printing Co..... | 443 Pine |
| (145) S. F. Newspaper Union..... | 818 Mission |
| (152) South City Printing Co..... | South San Francisco |
| (6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co..... | 509 Sansome |
| (15) Simplex System Co..... | 136 Pine |
| (125) *Shanley Co., The..... | 147-151 Minna |
| (52) *Stacks & Peterson..... | 1886 Mission |
| (29) Standard Printing Co..... | 324 Clay |
| (83) Samuel, Wm..... | 16 Larkin |
| (88) Stewart Printing Co..... | 1264 Market |
| (49) Stockwitz Printing Co..... | 1212 Turk |
| (63) *Telegraph Press..... | 69 Turk |
| (177) United Presbyterian Press..... | 1074 Guerrero |
| (138) Wagner Printing Co..... | N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie |
| (35) Wale Printing Co..... | 883 Market |
| (38) *West Coast Publishing Co..... | 30 Sharon |
| (36) West End Press..... | 2385 California |
| (106) Wilcox & Co..... | 320 First |
| (44) *Williams Printing Co..... | 348A Sansome |
| (51) Widup, Ernest F..... | 1123 Mission |
| (76) Wobbers, Inc..... | 774 Market |
| (112) Wolff, Louis A..... | 64 Elgin Park |

BOOKBINDERS.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| (123) Barry, Edward & Co..... | 215 Leidesdorff |
| (222) Doyle, Edward J..... | 340 Sansome |
| (224) Foster & Futernick Company..... | 560 Mission |
| (233) Gee & Son, R. S..... | 523 Clay |
| (231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co..... | 509 Sansome |
| (225) Hogan, John F. Co..... | 343 Front |
| (108) Levison Printing Co..... | 1540 California |
| (175) Marnell, William & Co..... | 77 Fourth |
| (131) Malloye, Frank & Co..... | 251-253 Bush |
| (130) McIntyre, John B..... | 523-531 Clay |
| (81) Pernau Publishing Co..... | 751 Market |
| (223) Rotermundt, Hugo L..... | 545-547 Mission |
| (200) Slater, John A..... | 147-151 Minna |
| (132) Thumler & Rutherford..... | 117 Grant Ave. |
| (133) Webster, Fred..... | Ecker and Stevenson |

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| (161) Occidental Supply Co..... | 580 Howard |
|---------------------------------|------------|

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| (232) Torbet, P..... | 69 City Hall Ave. |
|----------------------|-------------------|

LITHOGRAPHERS.

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (230) Acme Lithograph Co..... | S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial |
| (235) Mitchell Post Card Co..... | 3363 Army |
| (26) Roesch Co., Louis..... | Fifteenth and Mission |

MAILERS.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| (219) Rightway Mailing Agency..... | 880 Mission |
|------------------------------------|-------------|

NEWSPAPERS.

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| (126) Ashbury Heights Advance..... | 1672 Haight |
| (139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian..... | 340 Sansome |
| (8) *Bulletin..... | 767 Market |
| (121) *California Demokrat..... | Cor. Annie and Jessie |
| (11) *Call and Post, The..... | New Montg'my & Jessie |
| (40) *Chronicle..... | Chronicle Building |
| (123) *L'Italia Daily News..... | 118 Columbus Ave. |
| (41) Coast Seamen's Journal..... | 59 Clay |
| (25) *Daily News..... | 340 Ninth |
| (94) *Journal of Commerce..... | Cor. Annie and Jessie |
| (21) Labor Clarion..... | 316 Fourteenth |
| (141) *La Voce del Popolo..... | 641 Stevenson |
| (57) *Leader, The..... | 643 Stevenson |
| (149) North Beach Record..... | 453 Columbus Ave. |
| (144) Organized Labor..... | 1122 Mission |
| (156) Pacific Coast Merchant..... | 423 Sacramento |
| (61) *Recorder, The..... | 643 Stevenson |
| (32) *Richmond Record, The..... | 5716 Geary |
| (7) *Star, The..... | 1122-1124 Mission |

PRESSWORK.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| (134) Independent Press Room..... | 348A Sansome |
| (103) Lyons, J. F..... | 330 Jackson |
| (122) Periodical Press Room..... | 509 Sansome |

RUBBER STAMPS.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| (83) Samuel, Wm..... | 16 Larkin |
|----------------------|-----------|

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| (201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co..... | 573 Mission |
| (205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co..... | 109 New Montgomery |
| (97) Commercial Art Eng. Co..... | 53 Third |
| (204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co..... | 563 Clay |
| (202) Congdon Process Engraver..... | 311 Battery |
| (209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co..... | 118 Columbus Ave. |
| (198) San Francisco Engraving Co..... | 48 Third |
| (199) Sierra Art and Engraving..... | 343 Front |
| (207) Western Process Engraving Co..... | 76 Second |

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| San Jose Engraving Co..... | 32 Lightston St., San Jose |
| Sutter Photo-Engr. Co..... | 919 Sixth St., Sacramento |
| Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co..... | 826 Webster St., Oakland |
| Stockton Photo-Engr. Co..... | 327 E. Weber St., Stockton |

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Philharmonic Circola Italian Band.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

On Wednesday, March 3, 1915, members of No. 21 will vote by referendum on a proposition to amend the constitution of the I. T. U. by adding the following section thereto: "No convention or meeting, nor any official or member of the International Typographical Union of North America, shall have power to appropriate or use any moneys or securities in the treasury of this union, nor property or collateral in its possession or custody for the purpose of bestowing upon any person or number of persons any gift of intrinsic value, granting any gratuity, or as payment for any intangible service rendered or claimed to have been rendered unless expressly authorized by referendum vote."

This proposition was presented by Houston Typographical Union and received the required number of indorsements to insure a referendum vote. The evident purpose of the proponents is to prevent future conventions from making appropriations of I. T. U. funds for the purpose of rewarding retiring officials in any manner not authorized by the referendum. The attorney of the I. T. U., by request of the executive council, has rendered an opinion on the proposed amendment. He holds that the language of the proposed amendment is so broad that it includes other matters and that should it be adopted in its present form the ordinary business of the I. T. U. will be seriously interfered with and the officials of the organization will be hampered in carrying on their work. The following communication, bearing on this subject, has been received from New Orleans Typographical Union: "New Orleans Typographical Union No. 17 was one of the unions that seconded the Houston proposition, which is to be voted on in March. No. 17 is still of the opinion that the intent of the proposed law is good, but believes that on the decision rendered by counsel for the International executive council the law in its present shape should be voted down. As you know, No. 17 was, on December 27, 1914, locked out in all the newspaper offices in New Orleans. The International executive council is willing to assist No. 17 within all reason, but should the proposed law be adopted, under the decision rendered by counsel for the international officers, the latter would find themselves at a disadvantage in assisting New Orleans to the extent they deem proper on account of its importance. Believing that it was not the intent of the framers of the law or of the unions seconding the proposition to tie the hands of the international officers to assist locals in such a position as New Orleans finds itself, and believing the intent of the proposed law can be gained by a new proposition, New Orleans Union asks that sister unions vote down the Houston proposition so that it will not tie the hands of international officers in assisting local unions against unfair employers. New Orleans Union trusts sister unions will act favorably on the request."

George R. Moore of Tacoma, at one time a member of San Francisco Typographical Union and of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society, is a visitor in the city, being one of the many persons attracted to San Francisco by reason of the opening of the Exposition. He expects to stay in this vicinity for several weeks, renewing old acquaintances. Moore also announces that he will be a candidate for delegate from Tacoma to the Los Angeles convention.

Ben Wise of the Phillips & Van Orden chapel is first to announce his candidacy for delegate from No. 21 to the Los Angeles convention. It is expected that other announcements of this character will be made soon.

NEIGHBORLY GREETINGS

The following Business Houses
extend welcome to the San Francisco Labor Council
upon its entry into its New Temple



Home Cooking Our Specialty

John Weihmann

Dealer in
Foreign and Domestic Delicacies
Wholesale and Retail

2046 MISSION STREET

Schubert's Cafe

Wines, Liquors and Cigars
Straight Goods a Specialty



S.W. Corner 16TH AND MISSION

Sixteenth Street Market

3055-3059 Sixteenth Street

ARMORY MARKET
2036 Mission Street

RETAIL and JOBBING

Phone Market 5484 A. H. Sweeney, Prop.

Shuffle Board

Open All Night

Al. Young Cafe

Hot Lunch Day and Night

2965 SIXTEENTH STREET
Near Mission Street.

Compliments of

J. D. Heise

3079 Sixteenth Street

Phone Market 1291 Joe Haines, Prop.

Haines Saloon

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars

2954 SIXTEENTH STREET
Corner Capp

Hot and Cold Lunch All Day.
National Steam and Lager

The Best 20c Meal in the City
\$5.00 Meal Ticket

U & I Restaurant

T. F. Truswell, Prop.

1979 MISSION STREET

John Wiese

Fine Wines
and Liquors



3030-3032 SIXTEENTH STREET
Above Mission

The New Temple Shaving Parlor..

Terence Fitzpatrick, Prop.

Electric Massage and Shampooing
Laundry Office. Hair Cutting Our Specialty

2944 SIXTEENTH STREET
Corner Capp Bet. Mission and Howard

Phone Park 4957

The Model

Ladies' and Gent's Tailoring

2059 MISSION STREET

Fit and Work Guaranteed. Special Suits
Made to Order from \$20.00 up.

Dr. Miner F. Felch

Surgeon and Physician

Office—303-4-5 Anglo Building
16TH AND MISSION STS.

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Charter
Amendment

March 16th

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Personal and Local

The following San Francisco trade unionists passed away during the past week: Eugene P. Hickey of the railway employees, Joseph W. Baxley of the railway conductors, E. A. Saunders of the sheet metal workers, Carl Bitzer of the carpenters, Mark E. Smith of the marine firemen, John Quinn of the carpenters.

The charter amendment favoring the use of the union label on city printing has been indorsed by the Granite Cutters' International Union.

Carpenters' Union No. 483 initiated three new members, spent \$32 in accident benefits, and \$10 for the relief of members in distress during the past week.

Millmen's Union No. 42 indorsed proposed charter amendment No. 2, making the Allied Printing Trades label compulsory on all city stationery and printing. John Sasche was elected delegate to the State Building Trades Council of California. He pledged his best efforts in supporting the referendum at the annual convention of that Council.

Captain Frank H. Ainsworth, president of the San Francisco Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees, has gone to Washington where he will endeavor to get a hearing about his recent removal from the position of immigration inspector in this city. He was removed without having had an opportunity to examine the evidence against him.

Alfred Roncovieri, superintendent of schools, wrote the Labor Council in answer to its protest against the use of text books in the local schools manufactured by unfair firms, stating that his department would do all possible to try and adjust this difficulty.

A resolution has been sent to the Labor Council by the Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Local No. 77, stating that certain firms engaged in the sale of piles are furnishing inferior materials. These firms are also unfair to organized labor, and the pile drivers fear that the State Board of Harbor Commissioners is liable to let an important contract to them this next week.

At the last meeting of the Label Section of the Labor Council a communication was received from the Contra Costa County Labor Council asking for information regarding the method of forming a label league. Secretary Guth was instructed to assist them as much as possible.

The American Federation of Labor will pay strike benefits to the bottle caners locked out at the local glass bottle factories, because they refused to accept a 20 per cent reduction in wages.

The executive committee of the Labor Council has requested all affiliated unions to refrain from passing resolutions supporting the proposed national union bank for at least two weeks, or until it could investigate further and make a report. The proposition for the new bank was first agitated by some of the waterfront unions.

T. Eisfeldt, veteran treasurer of the Musicians' Mutual Protective Union, who has been ill recently, is reported as almost recovered and is expected to soon be able to resume his duties.

District Council No. 3 of the Retail Clerks' International Association completed its convention Monday and chose Richmond for its next meeting place. The following officers were elected: President, Frank A. O'Brien; vice-presidents, E. G. King and L. Hyde; recording secretary, R. H. Cunningham; secretary-treasurer, E. Solomon; guide, J. Jacobs; inner guardian, R. Dorsey; outer guard, W. Sanderson; trustees, Miss A. J. Malacarne, J. C. Tretheway, Emil Kahn, Milton Kohn, Geo. Black.

The State Industrial Accident Commission has established an exhibit and maintains headquarters

in room 209, Underwood Building. An extensive display of machine guards, safety devices, and photographs showing the use and abuse of safety appliances have been placed on display, and they urge that all union men attend. The Industrial Accident Commission is doing all possible to obtain co-operation between employer and employee for the safety of life and limb in industrial plants, and the work is a vital one to the trade unionist. The exhibit is open each day from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Saturdays, Sundays and holidays excepted.

Every man employed by E. O. Burge, contractor, on the State Highway a year ago, when that firm failed, will receive every dollar due him in wages. The money, amounting to close to \$10,000, is in the hands of the State Labor Commissioner, who requests that every man having a wage claim against E. O. Burge call at the office of the Labor Commissioner at once and get the money due him. There are about 150 claimants, many of whom have already received their money. It is desired that the balance of the money be paid the workers in full without further delay.

The Beer Bottlers' Union has indorsed the Allied Printing Trades amendment for the use of the union label on city printing.

Elevator Operators and Starters have indorsed all charter amendments indorsed by organized labor. They have also put several of their members at work on the Fair grounds under union conditions.

The proposed new wage scale for Butchers' Union No. 115 has been indorsed by the Labor Council. The most important provisions are for a raise of approximately \$1 per week in the salary of journeymen meat cutters and for apprentices to be placed under a straight pay wage instead of the present sliding scale. Provisions as to holidays are also made.

Local No. 80 of the Journeymen Tailors has affiliated with the Labor Council and its delegates have been seated.

The Children's Theatre, which was thrown open to the public a few weeks ago fills a long-felt need in San Francisco in producing the type of plays which will cultivate in childhood a desire for only that in drama which is clean and wholesome. The enterprise deserves the hearty support of parents and all those interested in child welfare. Grown-ups, too, will find their ideals of the stage elevated to a surprising degree, for simplicity and naturalness prevail in every performance. Mr. Garnet Holmes, the producer, and Mrs. D. E. F. Easton, the manager, are to be congratulated on the success of the project.

Representative Bryan of Washington has introduced a resolution to amend the Federal Constitution by providing that a majority, instead of two-thirds, of both houses of Congress, may propose constitutional amendments, and to make their ratification by two-thirds instead of three-fourths of the States sufficient. This new plan calls for the submission to the voters every twenty years of the question whether there shall be a convention, which, if affirmatively decided, would be followed by choosing of delegates and assembling of the convention March 4th, two years afterward, and for submission of the convention's recommendation to popular vote at the ensuing presidential election. A majority of Congress or a majority of the State legislatures might call for the submission of the question of holding a convention at other presidential elections than those falling on the twenty-year intervals.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

The Orpheum bill for next week will be headed by Madame Eleonora de Cisneros who has the distinction of having made more appearances in the grand opera houses of Europe and America than any other prima donna of American birth, and with truth it may be stated that with few exceptions no singer of any nationality has been so universally honored in the old and new world. For four seasons she was leading mezzo soprano at Covent Garden, London; for two seasons at La Scala, Milan, and for two seasons at the Manhattan Opera House, New York. Owing to the dreadful European war all her plans for this year have been of necessity changed and for a brief period she will hearken to the call of Orpheum vaudeville. Valerie Bergere, who is an artist to the tips of her fingers, has the credit of having produced more successful one-act plays than any other actress in the world. This season she is presenting a melodramatic comedy by Edgar Allan Woolf entitled "The Locks of Panama," which is founded on fact. Ray Samuels, "The Blue Streak of Vaudeville," is in a class by herself. She is blessed with the comic spirit and a most magnetic personality and sings her songs in a manner which is essentially her own. Ma Belle, who leads her own ballet in a splendidly arranged series of dances, was brought to this country by the management of the New York Hippodrome, where she scored an instantaneous triumph. Loughlin's clever canine comedians will perform a number of original wonderful and amusing stunts. With this program Hussey and Boyle; Oliver and Olp; "The Edge of the World" and Whiting and Burt will close their engagements.

UNNECESSARY DEATHS.

"Sixty-five per cent of the deaths among children are unnecessary," said Dr. Frances Bradley of the National Child Labor Bureau during her address to the Labor Council last Friday night, "and uniform laws throughout the different States are necessary to prevent this waste. In some localities infant mortality is as heavy as one in five and this is almost unbelievable. Think what a hardship it would be if laboring men would have to suffer with their incomes in the same proportion, lose one-fourth, they could hardly live, and the life of children is a serious concern for labor."

Dr. Bradley's short address, a special order of business, was much enjoyed by the delegates to the council, and she tendered them a warm invitation to visit the government child labor exhibit at the Exposition.

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